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*The*  
**GLADIOLUS FANCIER'S  
GUIDEBOOK**

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1935

HERBERT O. EVANS  
BEDFORD, OHIO



## INTRODUCTORY

**A**GAIN, this booklet is planned for you. It adopts your point of view. It gives you hitherto unpublished facts upon which to base your own conclusions. It is not cluttered up with fictitious values, since none of the varieties offered are our own originations or under our control and we have to compete against the entire world market, item for item, to get a nickel's worth of your flower bulb expenditures. Our price list easily discloses that.

A small portion of the information in this booklet is repeated from last year. In such instances, the data is still so valuable that we cannot possibly leave it out.

Even if you are an advanced amateur "glad" enthusiast or a commercial grower, the chances are that half of the varieties you have heretofore purchased turned out to be disappointing in some respect. If the seller had only told you that this variety often crooks, that one easily wilts, the other one is very short, or fades, or has tiny florets, or only holds two or three of them open at once, or faces and spaces badly, or is of irregular performance, or propagates poorly, or that it is never a first prize winner in recent major shows, perhaps not even second or third raters, — you would have saved that money, been spared the disappointment and, for less money, obtained first raters with all the pleasure that goes with having them.

It is our aim to convert the timid novice into the experienced, advanced amateur who knows quality of bloom when he sees it and, better still, can grow the outstanding blooms which are the envy of his friends. By attending to simple fundamentals you may have from your own garden such magnificent blooms that you need not fear to enter them in competition in your garden club, county fair, state or regional shows, yes, even in the great National Exhibition of the American Gladiolus Society.

Likewise, it is our aim to aid our customers, both amateur and commercial, in the saving of unnecessary expense and experimentation. Skill and care alone will not make plants yield rich and abundant flowers. The varieties must be inherently capable of it and the bulbs healthy and the plants insect pest free to permit their best performance. Printers' ink can do a lot but it cannot make a good variety out of a poor one.

Disappointment can be minimized by leaving to the highly trained gladiolus specialist the experimentation and cash investment necessary to try out all the new offerings of the many hybridizers. Those who know the quality of competition in national, state and regional shows in the last few years have come to realize that inferior sorts rarely win. We list *only* such recent first prize winning varieties. If they cannot win they are not good enough for us to list. "Has beens" and "never were winners" are left for the other growers to list, with their vivid descriptions. You do not have to sift them out carefully from our offerings. We have tried to lead you out of the usual labyrinth of a listing of hundreds of varieties where it would be next to hopeless to differentiate the best from the commonplace. By our method of listing the latter are automatically sifted out.

We have no knowledge of the existence of any other gladiolus catalog in the world that even closely approaches so exclusive a list of prize-winners.

Also, it is well to leave to the federal, state and university entomologists, pathologists and to gladiolus specialists cooperating with them, the determination of best usages for the control of insect pests and bulb and plant diseases. Experimentation by others with poisons, poisonous gases and with insecticides, the component parts of which are not understood by the user, and with unapproved methods of fertilization, usually leads to trouble.

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## HERBERT O. EVANS

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 Treasurer, National Commercial Gladiolus Growers' Association  
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 Trustee and Secretary, Horticultural Foundation of Cleveland

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## FLOWER APPRECIATION GROWING

During the last three years, several of the great seed houses, for the first time in their history, saw their sales of flower bulbs and seeds exceed the vegetables. The increasing number of flower shows, the rapid rise of the garden club movement, the turning of people to a more simple social life, the general increase of leisure time, the well known relaxation of nervous tension while putting in the garden have all led to this rapid growth of flower appreciation. Undoubtedly, gardening is becoming increasingly important as a recreation.

Moreover, a great increase in floriculture activities of rural non-farm families has been brought about largely by the irregularity of industrial employment, shorter working hours, improved highways and the automobile.

77,000 people paid admission to the American Gladiolus Society Exhibition at Chicago, 1934, being 8% of all the people who entered the gates of the Century of Progress during the days of the show.

Here in America the men have a long way to go to equal the floriculture enthusiasm of the average Englishman, but our increased leisure is rapidly making our men folks more flower conscious. And when they learn that many of the gladiolus of today have tripled the size of those commonly grown only six years ago, with an even wider range of colors, textures and types, naturally more and more men join the ranks of gladiolus enthusiasts who appreciate that this most wonderful of all flowers, easily the King of all cut flowers, is one of the easiest, quickest and cheapest to grow of all.

### VARIETIES TO BUY

If you will permit us to make suggestions, we would offer the following advice: Unless your sole purpose is prize-winning in Exhibition Type Classes, choose varieties first for their beauty of color and for their adaptability in decorative values in your own home. Let size of florets and number open be secondary considerations, unless your rooms be large and your vases massive.

The newly created Decorative Type Classification now leads the way to selection of winners that have won, not because of size and number open, but for sheer beauty of clean, glistening, harmonious colors, beauty of form and adaptability to decorative use.

If you are only beginning to grow gladiolus, avoid cheap mixtures and collections, choosing the often unbeatable yet inexpensive sorts such as Minuet, Marmora, Betty Nuthall, Mr. W. H. Phipps, Dr. F. E. Bennett, Golden Dream, Magna Blanca, La Paloma, Senorita, Olive Goodrich, Helen Wills. (The first six named are within the first nine best sorts voted in the 1933-34 American Gladiolus



American Gladiolus Society Award  
for Most Points Won in First  
"Open to All" Divisions



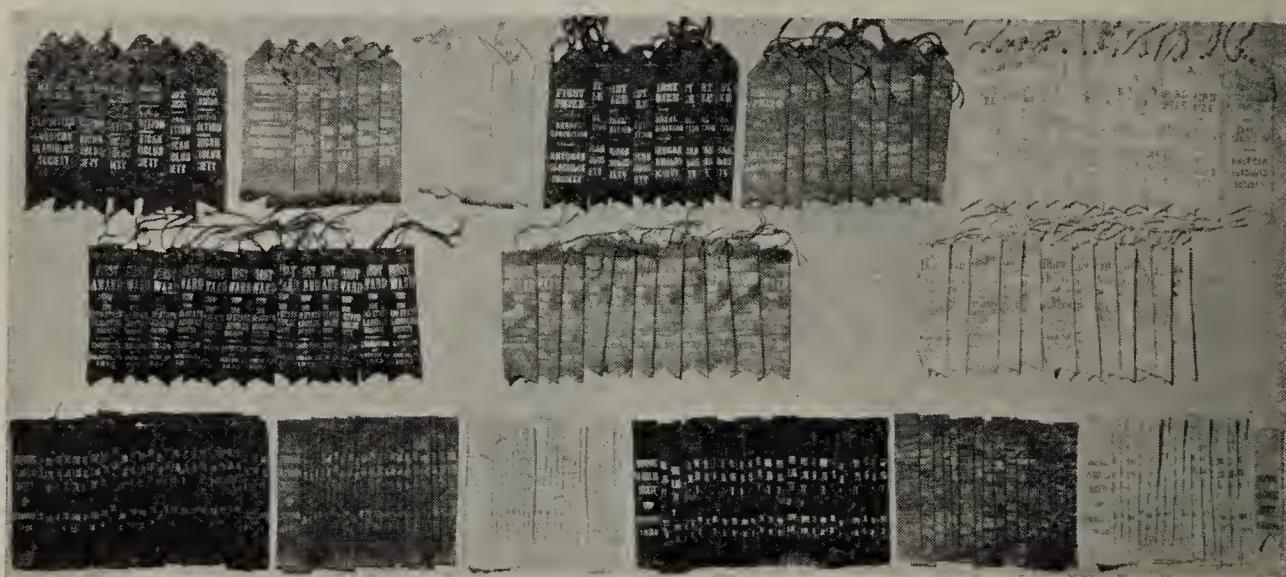
Society Symposium.) All obtainable for a few cents apiece.

If you already have such varieties you can usually keep ahead of the average gladiolus enthusiast by buying the new "world beaters" which are now being offered for the first time at popular prices, such as Picardy, Frank J. McCoy, Commander Koehl, Mother Machree, Salbach's Pink, Salbach's Orchid, Red Phipps, Pauline Kunderd, General Kuroki, Grand Slam, Blue Danube, Bagdad, Maid of Orleans, Pelegrina. These are the sorts, the large bulbs of which will hardly be in sufficient world supply to meet the demand. Likewise our supply. Wherever you buy, if you wish large bulbs of these, or of Magna Blanca or Mr. Phipps, and put off ordering them until March, it is likely to be just too bad. Having these or desiring to grow, in most inexpensive manner, a stock of the newest "world wonders," if the price of the large bulb is appalling you will buy a medium or small bulb of such exquisitely wonderful sorts as Mary Elizabeth, Dorothy Dow, Rosemarie Pfitzer, Star of Bethlehem, Mozart, Mildred Louise, Reverie, Southern Cross, D. A. Hay, Mrs. E. J. Heaton and the orange beauties, Mrs. H. Bromley Ambler and Tanager.

Over 90% of all the varieties we offer are "large flowered" (4½ inches diameter and up),



One Gold, seven Sterling, two Bronze, all American Gladiolus Society Medals and the American Home Achievement Medal, all won in the following shows — American G.S. '31, '32, Mahoning G.S. '31, '32 and Ohio State G.S. '32



16 Prize Ribbons won A. G. S. (national) '31. — 29 Prizes, A. G. S. (national) '32  
36 Prizes, Ohio State G.S., '32  
67 Prizes, Mahoning G. S. '31 58 Prizes, Mahoning, G.S. '32



Trophies won in two years only, in the five major shows, two national, one state, two regional, as mentioned above, including the Home Sav. & Loan \$50. Seedling Trophy (2nd from left, lower), A. G. S. Achievement Trophy for most points won in national "open to all" division (3rd from left, lower), Seabrook Perpetual Challenge Trophy for most artistic basket (containing Coryphe) in national show (center) and the S. M. Antisdale Sterling Seedling Trophy (2nd from right, lower).

even including the Decorative Type offerings, No obviously hooded sorts, though some, including Picardy, slightly so. Few yellows make large florets but those offered make fine flowerheads nevertheless. Only one Small Decorative Type variety offered, Orange Butterfly, but this one is unique in its class, holding 10-18 very small florets open — rather a miniature Exhibition sort.

The new Decorative Type Classification has paved the way to a better understanding and appreciation of the medium to large flowered sorts (florets mostly in the 4 to 5½ inch range). Here are found a large number of beauties, far more usable and having more decorative possibilities in the average home than the massive Exhibition Type. Because many of them had no Primulinus blood they were heretofore made to compete with the giants. Being unable to win on size and number open, many of the world's most outstanding cut flower sorts, with exceptionable color values, have secured scant recognition.

Among these we may now expect to hear of new Champions, Decorative Type Champions. Probably such varieties as Mary Elizabeth, Mozart, Pauline Kunderd, Mrs. H. B. Ambler, Tanager, Rudolph Serkin (to be listed 1936).

Before 1934 the Grand Champion winners were invariably chosen from the Exhibition Type. Due to lack of such awards in many shows and to repetitions by the actual winners, very few varieties have been heralded as Grand Champions of the shows.

The following have so won inside the last three years, in major shows about the world:

Albatros,  
Canberra,  
Commander Koehl,  
Coryphee,  
D. A. Hay,  
Frank J. McCoy (Exh. Type Champ., A.G. S., 1934),  
Heritage,  
Mildred Louise,  
Mother Machree,  
Mr. Fred'k. Christ,  
Mr. W. H. Phipps,  
Olive Goodrich (Dec. Type Champ., A.G. S., 1934),  
Orange Butterfly (as Small Dec.),  
Our Selection,  
Picardy (many times),  
Queen Mary,  
Red Phipps,  
Star of Bethlehem.

What other, newer Exhibition gladiolus do we think have a good chance for Grand Championship awards? Dorothy Dow, Miss New Zealand, Rosemarie Pfister, Golden Goddess (to be listed as soon as patent restrictions permit).

By simple analysis of the number of stars (\*), daggers (†) and double daggers (‡) appearing in the descriptions (see later full ex-

planation), you are readily able to visualize the size of the individual floret, the number of them open at once and the approximate total number of buds on the flower spike.

We list only the outstanding *first* prize winners of the last two years in national and other major gladiolus exhibitions around the world. While there are always a few "world beaters" in process of propagation which have not yet found their way into the shows, our catalog expresses much by its silent exclusion of many highly "tooted" sorts. Upon inquiry we will gladly discuss any variety excluded.

## OUR CUSTOMERS WIN

In the greatest National Show in the history of the American Gladiolus Society, held in the Cleveland Public Auditorium, 1931, in the Advanced Amateur Division, our customers won 118 points to 55 by all others, or 68% of them all, also the Achievement Award for the Division.

Even in the National Show, at Pittsburgh, Pa., 1932, our customers again won 53% of all points awarded to the Advanced Amateurs and one of them won the Achievement Award for the Division.

In the same National Show at Pittsburgh our Junior customers won 87½% of all the points awarded in the Junior Division, winning also the Achievement Award covering both the Novice and Junior Divisions, disclosing the fact that even the kids know Evans' quality bulbs.

In the National Show at Chicago, Century of Progress, 1934, one of our novice customers, Dr. Ralph C. Pease, who conducts a famous Diagnostic Clinic at Chardon, Ohio, and who buys substantially all his bulbs from us, proved to be the sensation of the second period exhibition of the seven-day show. Competing against all comers with three spikes in the "open to all" Exh. Type Division, he collected 34 points to his nearest rival's 26. All told, he won more points than any other amateur in the whole seven days. His exhibition spikes, wherever entered, were substantially unbeatable and he brought six spikes of Frank McCoy, any one of which dwarfed the best spikes of Picardy (his own, incidentally, winners in the Salmon Pink class). One of these spikes of Frank McCoy was awarded the Dr. A. C. Wood Challenge Cup as Grand Champion spike of the show. See illustration.

The reasons we have pictured some of our prize awards are:

1. These prizes (and many more) were all won during the last four years when thrips infestations have been troublesome to many. It is unquestionable evidence that our stocks are carefully produced, healthy, free of insect pests and composed of varieties of first prize winning quality.

2. Practically all our prize winning blooms were from medium sized bulbs planted closely in the open field in process of growing into large young bulbs for you to buy now.

3. Because not even the greatest seed and bulb houses in America, with their scores of acres of bloom, could duplicate or surpass so enviable a record.

We have considered the excellent cartoon, drawn by one of our customers who knows his Magna Blancas, and the several spike illustrations of more interest to you than further medals, ribbons and silver vases, won in 1933, so just brief mention will be made here.

At the National Show, 1933, we made some fine winnings in the section for recent introductions. At the Ohio Show, 1933, we again won the silver medal for our commercial collection display and, of course, we repeated our common performance of winning the most points in the three spike Exhibition classes. At the Mahoning Show, 1933, we won the Exhibition, Primulinus Grandiflorus and Primulus seedling awards and the \$50.00 silver vase for the Champion Seedling with a ruffled beauty you will hear more about some day.

At the National Show, Century of Progress, 1934, we staged the outstanding display of the first, three-day period show with a forty by five foot step-up table staging 156 vases of 3 spikes each — a Special Type Differentia-

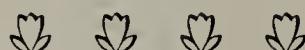
tion, Educational Display. Each vase labeled to name, type and originator. This exhibit turned out to be the most outstanding display of all three exhibitions of the 7-day show, since our 3-spike vases almost uniformly contained show specimen spikes worthy of blue ribbons in the spike color classes. The exhibit did win the Special Certificate of Merit of The Century of Progress and A. G. S. Silver Medal.

Again we won the coveted Seabrook Perpetual Challenge Trophy and another A. G. S. Silver Medal for the best basket, with 40 long and massive spikes of Commander Koehl, each carrying from 5 to 7 immense, open florets.

Again we won the President's Cup and A. G. S. Bronze Medal for the most points in the first, three day period show. See illustration.

The joint Ohio-Mahoning Gladiolus Societies' Exhibition at Ravenna, Ohio, 1934, was the best state or Regional show we have ever had the pleasure of witnessing. Quality throughout of national show calibre and entries in color classes in both amateur and professional divisions frequently numbered in the forties, fifties and sixties.

Dr. Pease proved unbeatable in the amateur division here, also, going well in the lead for most points, with several more of our customers following.



Trophies won 1933 and 1934  
A. G. S., Ohio and Mahoning



**Scene at the Evans Farm. Cutting Spikes of Magna Blanca for the Ohio Show.**



We fared as well and our competition baskets were outstanding features. Out of 6 basket classes we won 4 firsts, 1 second and 1 third. When you consider the third was about the largest basket in the show and contained many long spikes of Picardy and Rosemarie Pfitzer, you will understand the type of competition needed to win a blue ribbon in this show. Our most outstanding winning basket contained Mrs. H. Bromley Ambler and Magna Blanca. Another contained Minuet and Ramesses in striking color combination. Another was a small basket containing Orange Butterfly (Small Dec. Type), an exquisite winner.

Here we again staged an educational Type Classification and Comprehensive Collection, first in its class and also winner by ballot of

all the judges of the Commercial Display Sweepstakes Award.

We won the Achievement Award, Mah. G. S. Vase, for most points in the Special Classes Division, open to all.

We won all the blue ribbons in the classes for seedlings of the three Types and the S. M. Antisdale Sterling Silver Vase with 3 mammoth spikes of pure pink, shading to white in the throat.

We also won the Grand Achievement Award, Mah. Soc. V. P.'s Vase for most points won in the Commercial Division, with 129 points to nearest competitor's 34. (81 of these 129 points were collected in the 3-spike color classes where entries per class totalled from 7 to 69).

## PRICES

We try to quote prices at once as low as those of other reputable gladiolus specialists, dissolving all complicated discounts and periodic price reductions into a simple, lowest price possible and yet take all known precautions to supply healthy and pest free bulbs.

For the most part we price L, M and S bulbs at the commonly asked prices for No. 2, 4 and 6 bulbs but we deliver, as long as our stocks last, mostly No. 1, 3 and 5, which gives you greater blooming value, particularly when buying the M and S sizes.

Cash orders entitle the buyer to instant segregation and protection of their stock until proper time for delivery.

Our practice of overcounting and/or inclusion of samples equal or superior to sorts purchased, and of oversizing the smaller sizes when stocks permit, never fails to more than equalize any price fluctuations that may develop. A grower is known by the customers he keeps.

## WHOLESALE PRICES

Bulbs and bulblets priced only per each are mainly new and scarce sorts and not yet commonly priced lower than the dozen rate price at wholesale. On such items, where stocks permit, to legitimate commercial growers, we will add as much additional stock as circumstances warrant. Particularly liberal to catalogers. On stocks offered per 100, the newer sorts are as low as we can quote them, considering our quality bulbs and our like promise to be as liberal as circumstances warrant. The more common ones, offered per 1000 by many growers, unless you demand our quality bulbs under above terms, these you will please order elsewhere.

## OUR KEY SYSTEM A GREAT AID TO SELECTION

Varieties are grouped by color classification for your convenience of comparison and selection.

Varieties are critically described. Naturally, in a list such as this, consequential faults are few, nevertheless, attention is called to them. Show dates and references are to *first prizes* only. Room to mention but few. Symposium ratings refer only to those last published.

For seven years our variety descriptions

have been praised generously, for the accurate visualization of the size of individual floret, the number open at one time, the total bud length of the flower spike, the prominence of markings, etc., made possible by the use of stars, daggers and other hieroglyphics.

We will tell you the size florets to expect: a \* indicating large florets  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter, \*\* indicating  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 inches and \*\*\* indicating extreme size 6 to 8 inches.

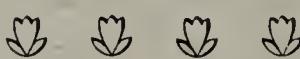
We explain the relative quantity of marking, + indicating with *obvious* markings, i.e., so evident as to arrest attention and — indicating without *obvious* marking.

We do not list varieties incapable of holding five florets open at one time. There are thousands of such varieties. We employ † to indicate many open (6-8) and ‡ to indicate an extreme number (9-16). If the total of open florets and buds make an unusually long spike, we indicate with a double dagger ‡ (15-18) and extreme ‡‡ (19-30).

We furnish the approximate blooming dates of varieties in this locality, checked to the best of our ability from experience of many years. Number after name indicates days from planting to blooming of large size bulb (L). Medium size (M) usually seven to ten days later. Dates not guaranteed since subject to change by excessive heat, moisture, drought, differing soil fertility and other conditions.

We furnish sound bulbs free from disease or thrips infestation. The large bulbs have just arrived for the first time to such size, with two years of growth from bulblet. Older bulbs and those produced by division from other bulbs do not make the best exhibition blooms. A large bulb forced to that size from a bulblet in one year's growth is appreciably inferior, too. Grown with ample field irrigation. If you paid our electric power bill you would have a better understanding of that. We have no M bulbs that should have grown to L (an old bulb though M in size). Plenty such on the market, cheap, unirrigated bulbs. They will throw weak spikes and propagate as poorly.

**Abbreviations:** L large bulb  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. up. M medium size bulb  $\frac{3}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{4}$ . S small bulb  $\frac{3}{8}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ . Blts. bulblets, Exh., Exhibition Type. Dec., Decorative Type. Sm. Dec., Small Decorative Type. A. G. S., American Gladiolus Society. Ohio, Ohio Gladiolus Society. Mah., Mahoning Gladiolus Society. C. G. S. (Canadian). B. G. S. (British). E. Bay (California G. S.). San Leandro (The largest flower show on western coast). A. M., Award of Merit. F. C. C., First Class Certificate.





## LAVENDER



Star of Bethlehem

**JUBILEE** 95 days \*\*\*—†‡‡ Exh. Clear lavender. Florets easily up to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches. M bulbs blooming later, in cool weather, bloom exceptionally well. Often the largest flower in the show. (Twice for us). N.E.G.S. '33. L.10(100,\$8.00) M.06(100, \$5.00)

**KING ARTHUR** 85 \*\*—‡ Exh. Dec. Very deep toned lavender. Only 4-5 open at one time. Has large, ruffled florets with crease thru center of each petal. Leathery substance. Scarce. L.35 M.25 S.15 Blts (100,2.00)

**LAVENDER DELIGHT** 90\*—††‡ Exh. Dec. Here is a new lavender, considerably deeper and more brilliant than Minuet and making the longest flowerhead and spike of the various lavenders offered. Excellent blooms from the smaller sizes. Our 1st, A.G.S. '33. L.15(100,10.00) M.10(100,6.50) S.05(100,3.25) Blts (100, 1.00)

**MINUET** 98 \*—††‡ Exh. Clear, blue cast lavender. 1st, A.G.S. last 6 yrs. Voted in last A.G.S. Symposium 2nd best glad all colors. 1st lavender. Same in N.E.G.S. vote. 1st in color class, C.G.S. vote. One of Ohio's outstanding originations. L.06 (100,4.00) M.04(100,2.00) Blts (100,20)

**THE ORCHID** 85 — Dec. Orchid type lavender. Laciniated. A single floret being readily mistaken for an orchid. Very decorative in bowls or corsage. A.G.S. '31, '32, '33. Our 1st Mah. '32. M.05 (100,3.00)

## WHITE

**ALBATROS** 82 \*\*—†‡ Exh. Clear, snow white. Tall. Florets somewhat deep, lily like, facing slightly up. Voted best white, A.G.S., C.G.S., N.E.G.S. Champion spike, Ohio '32. Our 1sts, A.G.S. Ohio, Mah., all '32. Our 1st, nearest pure white, A.G.S. '32. A.G.S., Ohio, Wash., Winnipeg, all '33, F.C.C. British G.S., 1st, Ill. sec. of A.G.S., '34. L.10 (100,6.00) Blts (100,30)

**CORONADO** 98 \*\*\*—‡ Exh. Milky white, Lacy, purple throat. Heavily ruffled. A.G.S., '31. Our 1st Mah. '32. Ohio, '33. Our 1st Ohio-Mah. '34. L.08(100,5.00) M.04(100,3.00)

**HELEN WILLS** 90 \*—†‡ Dec. Clean, large white, shading to soft canary on lower petals. Ideal cut flower habits. Western awards. Ohio-Mah. '34. L.08(100,5.00) M.05(100,3.00) Blts (100,.25)

**MAMMOTH WHITE** 94 \*\*\*—† Exh. Clear white. Wash. (Am.) '34, Mich. '34. Number 13 in A.G.S. symposium. Disbud to one eye for competitive specimens. L.10 (100,6.00) Blts (100,.35)

**RUFFOLACE** 78 — Dec. Clear white. Heavily ruffled and laciniated. Some growers offer a strain of this variety only slightly ruffled and laciniated. Medium height. Our most laciniated (all colors) Mah. '31. Our 1st Mah. '32. L.07(100, 5.00) M.04(100,3.00) S(100,2.00) Blts (100,.25)

**STAR OF BETHLEHEM** 80 \*\*\*—††† Exh. Pure snow white with tinge of cream in throat. 6-8 enormous florets open at once, loosely but well arranged on very long, wiry stems. Such size and earliness uncommon in any color. See illustration and try to visualize this immense spike on a scale of lower floret to exceed 6 inches! Buds like candlesticks. F.C.C., Haarlem, Wash. '34, A.G.S. '34 at 2nd and 3rd show. Scarce. L1.25 M.75 Blts .12

### CREAM

**MAGNA BLANCA** 95 \*\*\*—††† Exh. Dec. Huge, clear ivory with vivid creamy yellow throat. Immense florets with long, pointed petals. 6 or more open making a handsome spike set in airy fashion on a slim, willowy stem anywhere from 5½ to 7 ft. high! A church and wedding decoration supreme. Certain to become popular for massive decorations. Easily the favorite of the many visitors to our fields last season. Splendid blooms from S bulbs. Our 1st Ohio '32, Ohio '33. 1st Dec., A.G. S. '34. A.M., R.H.S., England. 66-inch cut spike shown by Dr. Pease for tallest spike, A.G.S. '34. Our 1sts both Exh. and Dec. Ohio-Mah. '34. Our 1st best basket (shown with Mrs. H. B. Ambler) Ohio '34. L ea. 10c, 3-25c, 6-40c, 12-75c, (100,5.00) M ea. 6c, 3-12c, 6-25c, 12-50c, (100,3.00) S ea. 3c, (100,1.65) Blts (100,.25), (1000,1.50)

**MAID OF ORLEANS** 84 \*—†† Exh. Dec. Milky white, light cream throat. First class cut flower habits. A.M., British G.S., F.C.C., Haarlem. 1st cream in A.G.S. and C.G.S. symposiums. L.15 (100,12.00) (Heavy Bulbs) Blts (100,1.00)

**MARY ELIZABETH** 105 \*—††† Dec. Pure, opaque white with strong, rich, creamy yellow throat. Beautifully ruffled. Thick, waxy substance. One of the most beautiful of all Decoratives. Ideal cutting habits. Our prediction is coming true. Jumped from nowhere to number 8 in N.E.G.S. Symposium. N.E.G.S. '34, Ohio-Mah. '34. L.30(100,24.00) M.22 (100,16.00) S.15(100,10.00) Blts (100, 1.50)

### BUFF

**DUNA** 90 \*—‡ Dec. Clear, soft, light pinky buff, bit yellow at base. Back of petals a shade darker, 5-6 open on medium tall spike. High in color values and we like it better than Wasaga. A.G.S. '32. L.40 M.25 S.15 Blts (100,2.50)



Queen Mary



Rosemarie Pfitzer  
(from small bulb)

## BLUSH WHITE AND CREAMY PINK

**MRS. T. E. LANGFORD** 95 \*—††† Exh. Dec. Exquisite apple blossom pink with creamy white throat. Tall, always straight, 8-10 good sized flowers open. Excellent color for Decorative use. One of the very best Canadian originations. Highest vote in this color class, C.G.S. L.20 M.15 S.10 Blts (100,.50)

**OLIVE GOODRICH** 95 \*—†† Dec. White, tinted light pink, shading darker at the edges. Excellent, inexpensive cut flower type in this color class. 1st, A.G.S., 1934 as light pink Dec. and also Champion Decorative bloom of the show. The first Dec. Champion under the new type classification. L.07(100,5.00)

**QUEEN MARY** (Mair) 93 \*—††† Exh. Pale, creamy white, petals edged rose pink in Central States. Along coast, in moist atmosphere, edging is very faint. Bit ruffled. 12 open. The best of the Mair (Scotland) introductions. Champion bloom N.E.G.S., '32, also Winnipeg, '34. L.50 Blts (100,5.00)

**REVERIE** 90 \*—††† Exh. Dec. Pale shrimp shading smoothly to cream throat. Very high color value with instant appeal. Makes a vigorous, healthy plant, with tall, strong, straight, regular spikes. 6-7 well open, lightly frilled florets. Total about 20 buds. Good propagator. We believe this to be the best Palmer introduction in recent years. A.M., C.G.S., '33. L ea. 4.00 M3.00 S2.00 Blts .50

**ROSEMARIE PFITZER** 85\*\*—††† Exh. Very light pink with faint flecks of creamy hue. Slightly ruffled. Round, "inverted" type florets (single lip, top petal back). Pfitzer's claim that it makes the best spike of all his introductions appears more than justified, for it is of exquisite beauty, very delicate in appearance yet of excellent substance and texture. Scarce. A.M., Haarlem and Amsterdam. Our 1st A.G.S., '33. A.G.S., '34. Illustration shows the sort of spike you may expect from S bulbs. L1.00 M.75 S.50 Blts (100,6.00)

## LIGHT PINK

**BETTY CO-ED** 80—†‡ Dec. Soft, smooth, creamy pink. Florets run 3 to 4 inches, 5-7 open, plenty more buds. Very few small flowered sorts have "taken" with the public in recent years as has this one. Splendid blooms from all size bulbs and a tremendous propagator (Makes Picardy and Betty Nuthall look like "pikers" in this respect). We advise assorted size quantity planting, as this is a striking glad for basket work. High color rating. L.10(100,6.00) M.06(100,4.00) S(100,3.00) (Assorted sizes—bloomers—40 for \$1).

**CORYPHEE** 87 \*\*—†† Dec. Spectacular, waxy, light pink. Lighter throat. Sometimes lightly mottled deeper pink. Tall. Occasionally crooks but well worth the bother of staking. With an immense basket of 50 spikes we won, A.G.S., '32, the coveted 3 ft. silver Seabrook Perpetual Trophy (see cut) for the Most Artistic Basket. F.C.C., B.G.S., '32. Champion bloom Wash., '33. Two 1sts Wash., '34. L.06(100,4.00) Blts (100,.15)

**D. A. HAY** 98 \*—††† Exh. A bright shade of light pink not to be found elsewhere in this color group. Blending well into a large, white throat. 10 or more open. Spike ensemble about perfect. Champ. bloom two shows, N.Z., Champ over a larger spike of Picardy, Winnipeg, '32. C.G.S., '33. L3.00 Blts .25

**FLORENCE HUBLER** 110—‡ Dec. Light pink and cream. Colors of Mrs. Dr. Norton but grows stronger, much taller, and makes healthy bulbs. L.60 M.30 S.15 Blts .03

**MR. FREDERICK CHRIST** 110 \*\*—††† Exh. Beautiful combination of light La France pink and yellow. One of the highest priced glads of all time, now within reach. Of finest habits though blts none too plentiful. A.M., R.H.S., Victoria '32. Our 1st Mah. '32, Ohio '32, Champ. bloom Ohio Fair '32. Champ. Ballarat '32. San Leandro '33. L.20 M.15 S.10 Blts (100,1.00)

## SALMON PINK

**EARLY DAWN** 78 \*—†‡ Dec. Rich geranium shading to coral throat. Small red lines in throat. Exceptionally large for so early blooms. Good cut flower habits except fault of tilting tip of spike forward somewhat. This variety is our answer for abandoning from our list that consistent prize winner, Catherine Coleman. L.40 M.25 S.15 Blts (100,2.50)

**JOH. S. BACH** 78 \*\*—††† Exh. Orange salmon, shading bit lighter in throat. White median lines. Tall and strong. Huge, well arranged flowerhead. 10-12 open at once. The earliest, extremely large flowering sort within our knowledge. A.M., Haarlem. F.C.C., British G.S. Stock limited. L.150 M.100 S.75 Blts .20

**MARGARET FULTON** 90 \*—†‡ Dec. Clean, rich coral. Throat bit lighter. Substance excellent. A.M., A.G.S. '31. A.G.S. '32. Our 1st Ohio '33. L.20 M.15 S.10 Blts (100,.40)

**MILDRED LOUISE** 87 \*\*—††† Exh. Clear, light strawberry salmon, blending into yellow in throat. Type of spike about same as Picardy but florets never lose their glistening brilliance of color. Seedling award, Atlantic City, N.E.G.S., N.Y. Metro., Mich., all '32. Seabrook Trophy best basket, A.G.S. '33. Champ. bloom, com'l. div., Ohio '33. Mich. '34. L.35 M.25 S.15 Blts (100,4.00)

**MR. W. H. PHIPPS** 110 \*\*—††† Exh. Warm flesh pink, overlaid light rose salmon. Lower petals faintly striped and speckled ruby. 5 ft. or longer spikes, 10-20 open at once. Not uniform in its production of immense flowerheads but plenty to be worth while. Best results from L bulbs. After heading the A.G.S. symposium for 4 years, four other varieties have now slipped ahead. Has a past history of show championships much on order of that now going to Picardy. It still takes a wonderful show specimen to



Salbach's Pink

beat Mr. Phipps. Champ. again, N.E.G.S. '34. L.06(100,4.00)

**MRS. E. J. HEATON** 78 \*—††† Exh. Dec. Deep glowing, strawberry pink, blended with some cream in throat. Has great warmth of color, making it a valuable Dec. sort. Strong grower with good cut flower habits in hot and dry sections. Good bloomer from S bulbs. Prolific propagator. Century of Progress Gold Medal, '33. A.G.S. '33. A.M., A.G.S. '34. L ea. 4.00 M2.00 S1.00 Blts .40

**PICARDY** 90 \*\*—††† Exh. Long, straight spikes of clear light salmon, not far removed from apricot buff. Number one in A.G.S. and N.E.G.S. symposiums. 1st in color class C.G.S. Symposiums. Champ spike so commonly now that sensational spikes are required to displace it. Blooms amazingly from S bulbs. Easy propagation makes the prices seem ridiculous. If ever a bulb was worth many times the price asked, this is the time, and the kind. L.10(100,8.00) M.06(100,4.00) S.03(100,2.00) Blts (100,.20)

**QUEEN HELEN II** 98 \*—†† Dec. Color deep shrimp to apricot orange, prominent yellow blotch. New. A Salbach introduction likely to go the way of fame of Betty Nuthall (seedling parent). Good placement, wide open florets of good size, fine substance and excellent cut flower habits. Does not burn in hot and dry climates. 6 open, 18 total buds. A good propagator, so we assure you this is the year to buy it. L ea. 50c, 3-\$1.25, 6-\$2.25, 12-\$4.00 (100, \$30.00)  
**M ea.** 25c, 3-.60, 6-1.10, 12-2.00 (100, 15.00)  
**S ea.** 15c, 3-.40, 6-.75, 12-1.25 (100, 7.50)  
**Blts** (100, 1.00)

**SALBACH'S PINK** 106 \*\*—†††† Exh. Wide open, velvety, geranium pink. Soft carmine hair lines in throat. Substance unsurpassed. 10-16 mammoth florets open at once, consistently making a bulk of flowerhead easily equal to that of Mr. Phipps when at its best, on an extra stout stem of about the same length. C.G.S. '31. N.E.G.S. '32, E. Bay '32 (both as best salmon, competing against Mr. Phipps, also for most buds and blooms). Wash. and San Leandro '33. First year popularly priced. L.08(100,5.00) M.05 (100,3.00) S.03(100,2.00) **Blts** (100,.25)

**SUNSHINE GIRL** 85 \*—††† Dec. Clean, light geranium with bright yellow throat. Very tall, beautifully decorative spikes. A.G.S. '34. L.08(100,5.00) M.05(100, 3.50)

## PURE PINK

**FRANK J. MCCOY** 105 \*\*—†††† Exh. Immense, tall, strong spike of pure pink. Calif. '31 for most open. Our 1sts, both Mah. '31 and A.G.S. '31. These latter three spikes were easily the most spectacular, pure pink blooms in the entire auditorium, attracting much attention. N.E.G.S. '32. Our 1st Ohio, '33. Now comes our customer, Dr. Pease, to the A.G.S. Exhibition at Century of Progress, 1934, with six spikes about equal, one of them acclaimed Champion Exh. spike and Grand Champion of the show. The cut spike was 62 inches tall, 14 open, 8 more buds, florets 6 inches tapering to 5. He also won 1st with this variety in color class. Ohio-Mah. '34. (See illustration). L.10(100,7.00) M.06(100,4.00) **Blts** (100,.30)

**MISS NEW ZEALAND** 93 \*\*\*—†††† Exh. Due to this variety having been catalogued at a time when too few were available for sale, prices have been out of proportion to value. We withdraw the item until it can be offered at prices at which we think it will be worth your while to buy.



Dr. Pease and spike of Frank McCoy



**MRS. H. M. WHITCOMB** 100 —†††† Dec. Deep pink, slightly tinted salmon, a color of good commercial and decorative value. 8-12 four-inch florets set closely along a long, straight, wiry stem. Each year this variety comes up a notch in our estimation as a cut flower. L.50 M.25 S.10 **Blts** (100,2.00)

**PEARL OF CALIFORNIA** 94 \*—†††† Exh. Deep, soft LaFrance pink blending to rosy white throat. 22-32 buds. 10-14 open, balance mostly in color. Often deserving \*\*. A.G.S. '31, Ohio '33, N.E. G.S. '33 and '34. Our 1st Ohio '33 for most buds and blooms. L.06(100,4.00) **Blts** (100,.20)

## ROSE PINK

**AMETHYST** 94 \*—††† Exh. Lilac, lavender rose pink, bordered deeper, White center line on each petal. Ruffled. 8-12 open. E. Bay '32. N.E.G.S. '32. Bit short in stem but long flowerheads. L.25 M.15 S.08 Blts (100,1.50)

**DORA GILL** 99 \*—††† Exh. A soft pink verging on rose. Long spikes with 18-22 buds. 7-10 open. A.G.S. '32. Ohio '33. L.3.00 M.2.00 S.1.00 Blts .30

**MARY JANE** 96 \*—††† Dec. Silvery rose pink self. We think one of Kunderd's best varieties. A good cutting spike. Ill. '32. L.06 M.03 Blts (100,.30)

**PAULINE KUNDERD** 103 \*—††† Dec. Glistening, pure rose pink, blending into creamy yellow throat. A beautiful color combination and a stunning spike. Our 1st Mah. '31. N.E.G.S. '32, '33, '34. L.20 M.15 S.10 Blts (100,1.00)

**SALBACH'S ORCHID** 88 \*\*—††† Exh. Lavender pink rose. Just the shade of Cattleya orchid. We can stop predicting for this sort now. We might say "Nature has taken its course." Our 1sts A.G.S. '31, Ohio '32 and '33. Ohio '34 and A.G.S. '34 (by Dr. Pease). Two 1sts, Wash. '34, A.M., R.H.S. (England) '34. Rates 1st Rose Pink, last A.G.S. Symposium. We have learned that this variety can stand the hottest sun without fading or wilting. L.12(100,8.00) M.08(100,5.00) S.04(100,3.00) Blts (100,.25)

## ROSE AND ROSE RED

**GENERAL KUROKI** 80 \*+† Exh. Dec. Bright, violet rose, conspicuous, clean white throat. Easily won 1sts for us Mah. '31, also A.G.S. both '31 and '32, also Ohio '33 and Ohio-Mah. '34, just to mention our own winnings. Slow propagator and scarce. L.20 M.15 Blts (100,1.00)

**GOV. PINCHOT** 95 \*—††† Exh. Dec. Dark rose self. Color value very great as little supplied in gladiolus. One of the best of Kunderd's new ones. Strong grower and good propagator. Excellent blooms from S bulbs. We expect wins as soon as shown. Scarce. L.1.00 M.75 S.50 Blts .10

**H. G. WELLS** 110 \*—††† Exh. Velvety, self color, midway between Bordeau wine and purple. Fine substance. Long flowerheads on medium tall stem. Scarce. Ohio-Mah. (Am.) '34. L.20 M.15 Blts (100,1.00)

## PURPLE

**CHARLES DICKENS** 93 \*—†‡ Exh. Violet purple. Tall. Fine cutting spike. Voted best purple, A.G.S., C.G.S. and N.E.G.S. 1sts A.G.S., C.G.S., Wash., Ohio-Mah. all '34. L.05(100,3.00)

**MOZART** 99 \*—†‡ Dec. Deep, silky purple, slightly lighter to center, bit of burnt lake on lip. Substance excellent. Retains more purple under artificial light than any other. An ideal decorative spike. A very scarce Diener variety. Our 1st Ohio '33. L.2.00 M.1.00 S.50 Blts .10

**RAMESSES** 90 \*\*\*—†‡ Exh. Dec. Aster purple, pomegranate blotch on white. Extremely large florets with long, pointed petals. Peculiar ruffing and orchid appearing. One of the tallest glads we offer. Scarce. A.G.S. '34. Our 1st as Dec., Ohio-Mah. '34. L.20(100,14.00) Blts (100,.80)

## LIGHT VIOLET

**AVE MARIA** 83 \*—†‡ Exh. Unmistakably blue toned. Small purple blotch. Has great vigor and bulbs are very disease resistant. Blooms comparatively early. Voted best light violet, A.G.S., C.G.S. and N.E.G.S. Has won most everywhere. L.06 Blts (100,.15)

**BLUE DANUBE** 88 \*+†‡ Dec. Pure, blue cast amethyst, blotched darker, 6-8 open. Long flowerhead on tall, willowy spike, commonly 5½ ft. Easily the best cut flower habits in this group. A.G.S. '33. L.12(100,8.00) M.06(100,5.00) Blts (100,.50)

**BLUE TRIUMPHATOR** 90 \*\*—†‡ Exh. Pale, soft china blue. Small purple blotch. Has a silvery sheen. Florets far larger than to be found in any other variety in this color class. F.C.C., Haarlem, C.G.S. '33. L.15(100,10.00) M.10(100,7.00) Blts (100,.60)

**HEAVENLY BLUE** 93 \*—††† Exh. Very pale, heliotrope lilac. Reverse, light blue. Stunning when well grown. L bulbs have a habit of deteriorating. Young bulbs are the best. All our 1sts, Ohio '32, Mah. '31 and '32, also Mah. '31 for nearest blue. Mah. '33, Ohio '33. M (will run No. 3-No. 2) .07(100,5.00)

## DARK VIOLET

**AIDA** 86 \*—†‡ Dec. Deep, blue violet. Velvety. Long, slim spikes. Combines well with yellows. Ohio '33, N.E.G.S. '33. Excellent blooms from M bulbs. L.06 (100,4.00) M.03(100,2.00) Blts (100,.20)

**BLUE PEACOCK** 90 \* + ††† Exh. A blue violet with conspicuous, velvety blue blotch set in cream. Florets wide open and well arranged. Makes the longest flowerhead and spike of any in this group. We broke the ice for it with three grand spikes, Ohio '33, thus helping to cause a demand entirely beyond the amount of bulbs in existence. Scarcer this year than last. L1.00 M.75 S.60 Blts .15

**PELEGIRINA** 85 \*—††† Exh. Dec. Velvety, dark blue violet. 10-14 open and entire balance of long spike in color. Often 15-20 buds show color before first floret opens. Outclassed the popular Veilchenblau (winner, A.G.S. previous five years) as soon as shown. Voted first dark violet, A.G.S., C.G.S., N.E.G.S., F.C.C., Haarlem. Our 1st, Ohio-Mah. '34. Excellent bloomer from smaller sizes. This is the first year popularly priced and one of the biggest values in our whole list, if grown before it becomes common in every garden, as it is sure to do. L.20(100,16.00) M.15(100,10.00) S.10(100,6.00) Blts (100,1.00)

**VEILCHENBLAU** 93 \*—†‡ Exh. Medium deep, blue violet. Was voted best dark violet. A.G.S. and C.G.S. for 6 yrs. '27-'32. Our 1st Ohio '32 and still winning in some shows, N.E.G.S. '34, Wash. '34. L.05(100,3.25) M.03(100,2.00) Blts (100,.15)

## YELLOW

**CANBERRA** 100 \*—††† Exh. Light yellow self. Very tall, strong spikes, 8-13 open. Fine exh. sort, one of the best from Australia. N.E.G.S. '32, '33. Calgary '34. Champion bloom of the show, Wash. '34, a spike with 13 open and 15 additional buds, many in color. L.10(100,7.00)

**GATE OF HEAVEN** 93 \*—†‡ Exh. Rich, pure yellow. Large, well opened florets, ruffled. Largest flowerhead in this group. F.C.C. Haarlem. New. L.40 M.30 S.20 Blts (100,4.00)

**GOLDEN DREAM** 95 †‡ Exh. Dec. Deep, clear yellow. Long spike. Petals roll back. Voted best yellow, A.G.S. and C.G.S. Our 1sts A.G.S. '31 and Mah. '31, '32. Tallest spike in show Ill. and Wash. '33. A.G.S., 3 firsts, '34. L.05(100,3.00)

**RUFFLED GOLD** 85 + †‡ Dec. Soft yellow, rose deep in throat. Exquisitely ruffled, tall, loosely built spike. Very decorative. Our 1st, A.G.S. '32, Mah. '33. L.07(100,5.00) M.04(100,3.00) S.02(100,1.60) Blts (100,.25)

**TOBERSUN** 108 —††† Exh. Long, compact spike of many clean yellow, needle point florets. A.G.S. '32, N.E.G.S. '32, '33. Ohio and Mah. '33. Ohio-Mah. '34. L.10(6.50) M.06(100,4.00) Blts (100,.25)

## ORANGE

**BETTY NUTHALL** 110 \*—†‡ Exh. Coral pink shading to some orange. Yellow in throat. Aided by rapid propagation, this variety made a meteoric rise into popular favor. Now number 4 in A.G.S. symposium and voted first in its color class, A.G.S. and C.G.S. Champ. bloom, San Leandro, '31. Our 1sts, Ohio '32. Mah. '31, '32. A.G.S., '33, Champ., Mah. '33. Also our 1st Ohio-Mah. '34. Two 1sts. A.G.S. '34. Mich. and N.E.G.S. '34. L.06(4.00) M.03(100,2.00) Blts (100,.10)

**GRAND SLAM** 102 \*—††† Exh. Salmon orange without markings. Sport of Pfitzer's Triumph and holds several more florets open, on longer and stronger stems, making tremendous flowerheads. Excellent performance from M bulbs.  
L ea. 20c, 3-50c, 6-80c, 12-\$1.50, (100, \$8.00)  
M ea. 10c, 3-25c, 6-40c, 12-80c, (100,5.00)  
S ea. 5c, 3-12c, 6-25c, 12-50c, (100,2.00)  
Blts (100,.50)

**HAPPY THOUGHT** 97 \*—†‡ Dec. Color somewhat similar to Grand Slam, closer to orange, but a decorative type of spike and florets beautifully ruffled. A soft, pastel orange. We believe the best introduction of Mrs. Austin, famous Ohio hybridist. L.2.00 M.1.50 S.1.00 Blts .20

**LA PALOMA** 85 \*—‡ Dec. Fiery, deep orange. Excellent, decorative cutting spike. Our 1sts, Mah. '31 and Ohio-Mah. '34. M.05(100,3.00) Blts (100,.30)

**MRS. H. BROMLEY AMBLER** 95 — †‡ Dec. Orange chrome, an intense shade of orange not found in any other glad. Valuable color for decorative use. Florets about 4 inches. Will not fade, bloomed indoors in light. Fades some in sunlight. Most intense oranges do. Beat the famous Betty Nuthall (our 1st) A.G.S. '31. Our 1st, nearest monotone orange, Ohio-Mah. '34. L.50 M.25 S.12 Blts .03

**ORANGE BUTTERFLY** 95 — ††† Sm. Dec. The only really small flowered variety in the entire list. They average about 2 inches. But, it holds 10 or more open on a long flowerhead, which is very unusual for this type. The color is a rich, glowing, bronzy orange. And, unlike most of the small flowered sorts, the substance of the florets is excellent, though there may be some crooking of the stem in extremely hot weather. A.M. British R.H.S. '32. N.E.G.S., Wash. and Winnipeg, '33. We

won 3 firsts with it Ohio-Mah. '34., one of which was also awarded Champion Small Dec. bloom.  
**L** ea. 10c, 3-20c, 6-35c, 12-60c (100,4.00)  
**M** ea. 5c, 3-10c, 6-20c, 12-30c (100,2.50)  
**S** (100,1.50) **Blts** (100,.25)

**SENRITA** 95 \*—†† Dec. Large, true orange florets, carmine tongue. Petals fluted, narrow and long. Produces sturdy, compact, long flowerheads on medium long stem from any size bulb. A.M., British G.S. '32. San Leandro '32, A.G.S. '32. Ohio-Mah. '34. L.06(100,4.00) M.03 (100,2.50) **Blts** (100,.20)

**TANAGER** 95 \*—†‡ Dec. A new orange of distinction. One of the very best recent Kunderd introductions. Has several shades of orange with golden orange throat markings in very harmonious combination, giving very high color value. Smooth, flaring, velvety petals, with a most artistic twirl, appearing even in buds showing color. A fine decorative type spike with equally good cut flower habits. Not a prim. 1sts in basket group, A.G.S. '32, '33. L ea. 25c (12-\$1.50) M ea. 15c (12-\$1.00)

## SCARLET

**AFLAME** 88 \*\*\*—‡‡ Exh. Flaming, silvery scarlet. A very striking, long spike with 6-7 inch florets. Winner in both A.G.S. and N.E.G.S. '32, '33, '34. Number 14 in A.G.S. symposium. L.06(4.00) M.04 (100,2.50) **Blts** (100,.15)

**AMADOR** 98 \*\*—†‡ Exh. Brilliant and glowing scarlet, day or night, 5-8 very large florets open on a strong spike with good cut flower habits. Western awards. L.25 **Blts** (100,2.00)

**DR. F. E. BENNETT** 100 \*+††† Exh. Brilliant scarlet. Yellow to white markings in throat. Numberless firsts, many of them ours. One or more 1sts, A.G.S. last 8 yrs. Number 9 in A.G.S. Symposium. 1st scarlet. C.G.S. Symposium. Wash., N.E.G.S. and Ohio-Mah. '34. Best results from L bulbs. L.05(100,3.00)

**PFITZER'S TRIUMPH** 98 \*\*\*—‡ Exh. Gigantic, orange scarlet, rich and velvety. Cherry blotch. Substance not the best for warm climates and sometimes only holds 4 open, but responds strongly to fertilization and bloomed cool or indoors, makes tremendous flowerheads. Number 8 in A.G.S. Symposium, also 1st in its color class both A.G.S. and C.G.S. Symposiums. 1sts, A.G.S., 4 out of last 6 yrs. Our 1st, Ohio-Mah. '34. L.06(100,4.00) **Blts** (100,.25)

**TIP TOP** 92 \*\*\*—††† Exh. Warm red to scarlet. As tall as Aflame, florets as large, but of the wide-open, flat type, 6-8 open on long, strong spikes, A.M., Haarlem. New Pfitzer variety we believe is "going places." L1.50 M1.00

## RED

**COMMANDER KOEHL** 88 \*\*\*—††† Exh. Nothing in sight among the crimsons to beat this immense, clear, rich, crimson red. Awards of Merit by Haarlem, Amsterdam, British G.S. and R.H.S. Champion bloom, Wash. '32. Number 6 in A.G.S. Symposium, Number 3 in N.E.G.S. and, of course, first red in both Symposiums and that of C.G.S. as well. Our 1st, Ohio-Mah. '34 and again we won the large Seabrook Perpetual Challenge Trophy for the Champion basket, containing immense spikes of this variety, A.G.S. '34. L.10 (100,6.00) M.05(100,3.50) **Blts** (100,.30)

**RED PHIPPS** 93 \*—††† Exh. Dec. Pure, spectrum, red. Several shades lighter than Com. Koehl. Longer spikes than Mr. Phipps, not so many open and more loosely placed along the spike. Our 1sts, A.G.S. and Ohio '32. Champion bloom, Ill. G.S., Century of Progress, '33. A.G.S. '33, '34. L.12(100,8.00) M.08(100,6.50) S.05(100,3.50)

**SOUTHERN CROSS** 80 \*\*—††† Exh. What a name and what a glad to conjure with! A new, bright red with a comet trail of Australian and New Zealand awards. Self color and perfect placement. Tall and strong. 8-10 open. Scarce, and our own stock is very limited. L.75 M.50 S.25 **Blts** (100,4.00)

## DARK RED

**MAROCO** 88 \*—†‡ Exh. Dec. Deep maroon, almost black. Not dull. Florets open well. Strong spikes of good height. A.G.S. '32, Ohio, Mah. and N.E.G.S. '33. C.G.S. '34. L.06(100,4.00) M.03(100,2.50) **Blts** (100,.20)

**MOORISH KING** \*\*—‡‡ Exh. Impressive, long spike, carrying immense, glossy, mahogany maroon florets. Lighter than Marocco but completely eclipsing it in size. Scarce because slow propagator. Blts germinate very unsatisfactorily. A.M., Haarlem and B.G.S. Voted best dark red, A.G.S. and C.G.S. Symposiums. N.E.G.S. '32. Two 1sts, A.G.S. '34. L.40 M.25

## SMOKY

**BAGDAD** 98 \*\*\*—†† Exh. Smoky, old rose, darker to edge, throat lighter with a bit of cream, 5-6 ft. tall, straight spikes. Florets 6-7 inches. 5-7 open, loosely spaced, making immense flowerheads. 1st, Wash. '34, also for largest flower in show. C.G.S. '34. Our 1st, Ohio-Mah. '34. L.15(100,10.00) M.08(100,6.00) S.04 (100,3.00) Blts (100,.40)

**DOROTHY DOW** 102 \*\*—†††† Exh. Color is a smooth mixture of old rose and orange with a gray overtone. Florets about size and shape as Picardy, stem a bit shorter but several more open with long flowerheads. New and very scarce. Good propagator. With a color which we believe is a great improvement on Emile Aubrun, with larger florets and much longer flowerheads, we look to this variety to pick up the blue ribbons wherever shown. L1.50 M1.00 S.50 Blts .20

**EMILE AUBRUN** 93 \*\*—†† Exh. Coppery orange bronze. Champion bloom No. Dak., '32. Number 15 in A.G.S. Symposium. A.G.S. '33. N.E.G.S. '33. L.06 (100,4.00)

**JANET** 91 \*—†† Dec. Smoky gray to peach pink. Unusually warm, attractive color with more commercial value than most smokies. Now that decorative smokies will not have to compete with the Exh.,

we are going to begin hearing about a lot of Dec. smokies worth blue ribbons. L.10(100,6.00) M.06(100,3.50) Blts (100,.25)

**MARMORA** 98 \*\*—†††† Exh. Long spike of lavender, gray, pale purple blotch. The best Australian introduction. Number 3 in A.G.S. Symposium. (Led only by Picardy and Minuet). Voted best smoky, A.G.S. and C.G.S. Most open and largest floret. A.G.S. '32. A.G.S. '34. L.06 (100,4.00) M.03(100,2.00) Blts (100,.20)

**MOTHER MACHREE** 100 \*\*—†††† Exh. Salmon Orange. Silver gray. Sunset colors of high lustre and sheen. Consistent producer of long, straight, stunning spikes. Number 7 in A.G.S. and 5 in N.E.G.S. symposiums. Our 1sts Ohio and Mah. '32. Our Champion bloom of the show. Ohio '32. Ohio '33. C.G.S. '33. Wash. '34. N.E.G.S. '34. Calgary '34. Three 1sts, A.G.S. '34. L.10(100,6.00) M.05(100,3.00) Blts (100,.20)

**OUR SELECTION** 98 \*—†††† Exh. Salmon red, flaked slate, cerise blotch on cream. A flowerhead even longer than Mother Machree but stem not so long. Florets evenly placed in double row, 10-16 open. A very trustworthy performer. Champion spike Winnipeg, '31. Most open (18) No. Dak. '32. N.E.G.S. '32. Champion bloom Ballarat, '32. L.06(100,4.00) M.03 (100,2.50) S(100,1.25) Blts (100,.15)

*By action of the Board of Governors, ratified by motion in open annual meeting by the members of the American Gladiolus Society, we received the first Gold Medal ever awarded by the A.G.S. "for outstanding and signal services rendered in its behalf." (August, 1931).*

Youngstown, Ohio,  
Sept. 25th, 1932.

Dear Mr. Evans:

On behalf of the Mahoning Gladiolus Society I wish to extend you its vote of thanks for exhibiting at our show. The number of entries, the variety and quality of your glads contributed much to the success of our show or, no doubt, would have greatly helped any other show in the country. This vote of thanks was taken at our September meeting.

L. S. Dustman, Sec'y.

August 17th, 1934

Dear Mr. Evans:

I am writing to tell you how very much pleased Mrs. W. and I are, with the showing our gladiolus have made this year. They were glorious last year, but nothing in comparison to what they are this summer.

It might interest you to know that everyone who has seen them has pronounced them the finest they have ever seen and they have been shown to people who know flowers. They were all appalled at the size and loveliness of our gladiolus and all of them asked where we got them, how we grew them and so on.

W. H. W., Cleveland.

# DAHLIAS

We know that gladiolus-minded flower lovers do consider beauty and size in the dahlias they buy, but to this group of cut-flower enthusiasts keeping quality is by far the most important. We consider it a waste of time to bother with poor keepers, no matter how large or beautiful. So we list the "cream" of the "best keepers."

These tubers are not merely "field grown tubers," which phrase often camouflages tubers grown in the field from plants. These are tubers field grown *from tubers*.

We do not solicit the receipt of dahlia orders by mail after April 1st, as it complicates our gladiolus bulb deliveries. Dahlia customers, other than "cash and carry," please order early.

**AVALON ID** Canary yellow, very early, very free bloomer. 7-9 inch blooms..... \$ .25

**CHEMAR'S EUREKA FD** The most dependable white. See illustration front cover, one of our outstanding winners in the Ohio Dahlia Society show, Cleveland, 1934. 8 inch blooms..... .50

**FORT MONMOUTH ID** Immense, shaggy claret. 11 inch..... .50

**FRAU O. BRACHT C** Very light primrose. 7 inch..... 1.00

<b>JANE COWL ID</b>	Bronzy buff, old gold. We believe the greatest dahlia in existence. 10 inch.....	.40
<b>JERSEY'S BEACON FD</b>	Chinese scarlet, reverse buff, 9 inch.....	.40
<b>JIM MOORE ID</b>	Primrose yellow shading to pink. 8 inch.....	.75
<b>KEMP'S VIOLET WONDER ID</b>	Violet purple. 9 inch.....	.75
<b>KENTUCKY RED ID</b>	Clear scarlet. 8 inch.....	1.50
<b>LITTLE JEWELL</b>	Miniature Dec. Apple blossom. 2 inch.....	.25
<b>MONMOUTH CHAMPION ID</b>	Flame orange. 11 inch.....	.50
<b>OMAR KHAYYAM FD</b>	Chinese Red to orange. Strong grower. 9 inch....	.75
<b>SATAN SC</b>	Carmine. Very striking. 11 inch.....	2.00
<b>SUNSET GLOW SC</b>	Rosy flame and scarlet shading into yellow to center. Very early and profuse bloomer. 4 inch. Two 1sts, O.D.S. '34.....	.25
<b>THOMAS EDISON FD</b>	Rich Royal purple. 8 inch.....	.50
<b>WATCHUNG WONDER ID</b>	Royal red, lightly marked gold. 10 inch....	1.00

## LEAD YOUR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS — HOW TO DO IT

Simple as can be. Inexpensive, too. Plant healthy, young bulbs of the large size of varieties currently winning first prizes in the major shows of the world. Soil prepared in the fall with heavy applications of well rotted cow manure and bone meal is excellent. Avoid horse manure in any season. Plant in the sunniest location possible. Shelter from strong winds is desirable. Preferably in a group planting by themselves.

Do not make them compete with other roots of trees, shrubs or weeds. Cultivate often and close, keeping surface loose. If the garden plot was not fertilized the previous fall with a slow acting fertilizer apply none whatever until plants are six to eight inches high. Use then and every few weeks thereafter until blooming, if you wish, any quick acting fertilizer with approximately "4-12-4" per cent of content of nitrogen, phosphate and potash, respectively. Sprinkle it sparingly (a handful to 25 or more bulbs), several inches away from the plants. Scratch it in and soak to saturation. If you wish, when the buds first emerge from the foliage, substitute a few similar dressings of dried blood or a single similar dressing of ammonium sul-

phate. Soak the ground heavily the day before so that the plant will be saturated and in strong growing condition, thus withstanding a shock which might otherwise burn off the rootlets, turn the foliage yellow and stop further growth. Or better still, as often as you wish after the bud spikes begin to form in the foliage, apply any amount of diluted, clear, fresh cow manure. (Have some fresh cow manure placed into a heavy sack. Place sack in tub or large barrel of water. Will pour off or dip out free of sediment. Refill and use until liquid loses color.) Now give the soil about all the water the drainage condition will permit during the blooming season.

Particularly in hot weather, spikes which are cut when but one or two florets are open, fill out with more open at a time when bloomed indoors in the light but not sunlight, away from any breeze, making better exhibition spikes and preventing any fading of color such as is sometimes found in some of the finest orange scarlets, as well as preventing wilting of varieties without strong substance. Cut stem slantwise to provide larger drinking area and place in water at once to avoid air pockets in stem. Allow three or four leaves to remain on the plant to mature the new bulb which is hardly half grown when spike is cut. At least six more weeks are needed to mature the bulb.

## DONT'S ON DIGGING

Do not leave part of stem on bulb, cut close and burn the tops.

Do not leave bulbs to dry where frosts can reach.

Do not pile deeply. Quick drying (not in hot sunlight) is extremely important to prevent spread of diseases in storage.

Do not remove roots and old bulb for some weeks. Wait until they separate with ease and without tearing the new root base. This waiting period is the most desirable time for sprinkling your bulbs lightly with naphthalene flakes. See paragraph on that subject.



Does the N R A affect you as a bulb buyer? Read and see. Perhaps you have signed the N R A consumer's pledge or by signing the N R A for your own industry either tacitly or otherwise pledged yourself to buy from those supporting it.

We have signed the blanket code because the federal government has been busy with more important codes affecting bare necessities of life. A specific gladiolus industry code under federal compulsion may never be reached but certain benefits are likely to accrue to the industry.

We have helped organize (1933) the National Commercial Gladiolus Growers Association. This group is now considering the adoption of the lawful, fair competitive practice of omitting from their Retail catalogs hereafter any listing of planting stocks, i.e., Small bulbs and Bulblets. In the whole realm of floriculture, the world over, such sales are patently wholesale and such offerings should be strictly confined to bona fide, accredited, commercial growers.

The very ease of propagation of the gladiolus has defeated the Gladiolus Industry in its attempt to sell bulbs above cost of production. You amateur buyers make no attempt to buy baby narcissus or baby tulip bulbs. But, the gladiolus usually gives some bloom from small sized bulbs and not infrequently even from bulblets and years ago, some depression caused American growers to offer planting stock at retail. This industrial ailment has not extended beyond Canada.

## FOREIGN ORIGINATIONS

Foreign originations must be withheld from sale by our growers who import them, for a period of at least two years, under the regulations of the federal Bureau of Plant Quarantine which makes actual inspection of the stock twice a year to make sure no disease

has appeared before permitting the bulbs to be disseminated.

This is the reason the new, foreign sorts, among them a few winning the coveted Awards of Merit and First Class Certificates, are slower than American sorts in arriving at the U. S. shows. Some growers import most all the new ones to make sure of including the best and offer the whole lot for sale soon as released. Of course, many of these are no better than our best American sorts. Some next to worthless. On the other hand, many of our largest florets come from Europe. Scotland has given us Queen Mary and a lot of long spikes carrying medium sized florets. Canada has given us Picardy and other good ones. Australia and New Zealand have given us Miss New Zealand, Marmora and other fine, large sorts with a maximum number open. In fact, in Australia and New Zealand it is a waste of time to bring a spike to the shows bearing less than ten to twelve florets open and expect to win a first prize in the Exhibition Type Classes.

## FLOWER ARRANGEMENT

A few suggestions may help.

Use plain containers, avoiding top-heavy sorts. Yellows or any of the pinks in green containers. Light pink in blue. Lavender and salmon pink in cream. Reds and scarlets in black. Smokies in gray. Violets and purples in yellow. White, cream or any color in silver, pewter or clear glass.

Give every spike freedom of space, hardly touching its neighbor, if at all.

Shorten stems only to accomplish a definite purpose.

Of course, any of the varieties in any particular color class, being tints and shades of the same color, combine harmoniously. Assorted light and dark violets are stunning.

In combinations of color keep the dark low and central.

Separated by whites or creams the most difficult colors will lose their power to clash.

With several spikes of a variety having a throat marking, add a few of the color of such marking.

Many blotched and smoky sorts are complete harmonies in themselves.

Combine complementary colors, red with blue and green, violet and purple with yellow.

If other foliage is desired use Sprengeri Fern, Cedar, Artemesia Silver King, Gypsophila Bristol Fairy, Maiden Hair Fern. The last two are particularly good with the smaller glads. Try light pinks, white or cream with Artemesia Silver King in blue container. Remember gladiolus foliage, rescued from spikes that have finished blooming, are usable.

If other flowers are desired in combination, use Delphinium, Liatris, Lilies, Buddleia. The latter, like dahlias, last better if a few inches of the stem is first placed in hot water

for a minute or two, depending on the woodiness of the stem. Try scarlets with tritomas, orange sorts with Marigold Guinea Gold. Try white and cream gladiolus with pale blue delphinium.

Popularity of whites and creams is increasing by leaps and bounds, both in flowers and in house furnishings. This is a good thing for you to remember when ordering your glads.

## INSECT PESTS AND BULB DISEASES

This subject, fortunately, has again become relatively unimportant to the well informed, who have learned that simple, preventative measures are better than complicated and sometimes ineffective curative measures.

Likely, your bulbs are clean and need none of these treatments, but we are presenting this information for those who may need it.

Inspect your bulbs before planting. If doubtful looking, remove entire husk, though the husk does function to ward off from the planted bulb frost, fungus diseases, grubs and wire worms. Do not expect all bulbs to look spotlessly clean. They come out of dirt, you know, and have other troubles to contend with such as occasional bruising near the root base, from speed necessary in the removal of hundreds of thousands of old bulbs and roots. Some bulbs develop bruise marks just from non-moving contact in the trays. Commercial grading to sizes does a lot of marring, though such injuries affect the salable appearance of the bulb rather than its ability to perform. Some growers wash their bulbs or part of them at digging time, causing some pitting of the bulb surface. Also, naphthalene and ethylene may cause some gray and brown abrasions in some susceptible varieties. However, we have a very high reputation for delivering bulbs rather free from defacement from any cause. Variety of colors does not necessarily betray mixing of varieties. For instance, our Salbach Pink bulbs have always come through storage looking about all colors of the rainbow. A few specks of disease spots, wire worm injury or scab may be gouged out without the slightest harm to the plant provided the bulb retains a good eye and root base. Cutting out these segments only cuts away that much food to start off the new plant. Best dust the cut surface with powdered charcoal. Next best common sulphur or at least dry until bleeding stops before planting. You may do these things any time during the storage period, too, or just rely on corrosive sublimate treatment to clear them up.

A plump bulb of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches diameter has plenty food to start production of a show specimen spike. If the bulb is 2 inches or more in diameter it may have two or more prominent eyes or sprouts, indicating that it will make as many stalks and spikes. Now this one bulb cannot be expected to make two

or more spikes of the same show specimen quality it would produce if held to a single eye and spike. If you want to bring renewed youth and vigor to your bulbs and beat the other fellow, just disbud the bulb, i.e., gouge out all eyes except the most prominent one, just as you gouged out the little specks of scab or disease, dusting as before.

In the hot, dry season of 1930, rather generally across the northern and eastern states and southern Canada, a small thrips insect which had theretofore been too few in number to cause enough damage to blooms to warrant active steps towards their elimination, multiplied greatly, as did most other insects.

Many growers, unaware even of the nature of the damage to their blooms, attributed it to the dry soil and wilting heat and carelessly left the foliage on their bulbs when dug and otherwise allowed the thrips to fly, blow, crawl or shake onto the bulbs, bringing them into storage where they proceeded to feed on the bulbs, leaving russet brown spots wherever they were able to penetrate and laying eggs right in the tissue of the bulbs. There the eggs hatch and start further life cycles if the place of storage is above 50 degrees or, if under 50, remain unhatched until perhaps the heat of June or July reaches down to the planted bulb. If infested thus the young remain inside the crevices of the plant, substantially out of reach of insect sprays.

Unfortunately, the first light infestation from without usually comes late in the season, perhaps not even injuring the latest blooms and escapes notice. By getting a few introduced into your storage and then not using any control methods, you face a possible total loss of the next year's bloom.

Some growers took measures to kill the insects which got into their bulbs in storage but failed to kill the eggs and unwittingly helped disseminate them about the country. Note. CYANOGAS kills the insects but not the eggs. If you can maintain a given incubating temperature and use repeated gassings so often during the period of incubation that further egg laying is prevented, you might make a 100% kill of the eggs as they hatch. Also, this is a very deadly gas to humans.

Your neighbor may get some of these bulbs and spread his crop of thrips over your lot. For your own protection, tell him how to rid his bulbs of the pesky thrips or, better still, give us his name and address and we will inform him.

If your neighbor persists in his careless dissemination, plant your bulbs several weeks ahead of him and get your blooms before the thrips get too numerous.

For several years we have been among the foremost disseminators of information relating to this subject in numerous publications in U. S. and Canada, firm in the belief that — the sooner discussed, the sooner eliminated.

Probably a hard winter without too much snow, will again make the gladiolus the only "fool proof" flower to grow. Meanwhile, if any glad thrips have reached your locality, you need only give your glad bulbs and plants their share of the attention you have always been devoting to spraying your roses, dahlias, asters and vegetables and to caring for the wintering of tubers, shrubs and tender perennials.

There are many kinds of thrips. We have always had thrips of one sort or another on corn husks, grapes, oats, onions, lilies, peonies, iris, field daisies and the like. Some of them do occasional consequential damage to the plant giving them their common name ("oat thrips," etc.) Others may feed upon pollen only and never do noticeable damage. A few thrips other than the so called "glad thrips" may migrate upon your gladiolus with little or no damage.

The male "glad thrips" is about 1-16th inch long, female both larger and longer. Male has five cream colored bands around its body, the female a broader band above but none below. End of body of male is rounded, that of female a rather pointed, saw-like appendage. Main body color of both a black brown. Four stages, adult, egg, larva, pupa. The young are without wings, considerably smaller and lemon yellow. A generation develops in about 20 days at 70 degrees and in but 12 days at 80 degrees. Since they secrete themselves in the leaf sheath, one has to examine his plants very carefully or a severe infestation may come upon them before he is aware. The U. S. Department Entomology is profoundly of the belief that, in northern climates, at least, there is but a very small fraction of over-wintering of the thrips in the field, in the ground not at all but almost entirely on bulbs in storage.

Every precaution you can take to keep the thrips from falling, blowing, flying or crawling upon the dug bulb should be taken. We can think of nothing worse than bringing the bulbs with their tops still on into a warm place of storage, if the plants were even but lightly infested.

**NAPTHALENE FLAKES.** We highly recommend this simple and economical treatment. Avoid crude napthalene or camphor as they may contain creosote or other injurious chemicals. The best time to use it as soon as the roots are considered too dry to suck any napthalene into the bulb. Maybe a matter of hours or days, depending on drying methods. Do not apply to bulbs from which the old bulb has just been removed, as the severed area is moist for a while and the napthalene might soak into the bulb. It is safe both to the user and to the bulbs, during their dormant period of storage, even when an overdosage is used, provided the bulbs are fairly well dried. One ounce, sprinkled on each 100 large bulbs or equivalent in bulk of smaller sizes, is sufficient if bulbs are stored in closed bottom container. If screen bottom

or in onion sacks, double the amount. Will kill insects promptly and gases will continue for several weeks, killing the larvae as soon as hatched. But note they will not hatch under 50 degrees. Do not completely cover the bulbs as evaporation takes place constantly and to prevent it will make the bulbs first damp, then mouldy, then susceptible to rot and diseases. Applying the flakes in a closed paper bag is safe for a few weeks if bulbs be dry, since some moisture can escape. If roots and old bulbs are removed several weeks after application, any napthalene remaining may be removed. If the flakes have not entirely evaporated by the time little root knobs and eye sprouts emerge, showing bulb is no longer dormant, shake out any remaining. Do not use any napthalene in the trench at planting time since it is safe only to the dormant bulb.

**ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE 75% — Carbon Tetrachloride 25% mixture.** We do not recommend this treatment to amateur growers because it is not easily obtainable or to be had from the producers in quantities under 10 lbs. at about \$1.44, f.o.b. and because there are certain hazards to the bulbs from overdosage. Perhaps this is the most practical method of gassing large quantities of bulbs, where bulb cellars can be made reasonably tight on five sides. Top is not quite so important, as the gas settles, like a liquid. You would need 1 oz. to 5 cu. ft. or 14 lbs. to 1000 cu. ft. This liquid mixture is non-explosive, non-inflammable, non-injurious to human beings. But kills both the insect and the eggs in 24 hrs. at 65 to 70 degrees. Commercial growers write to me for detailed instructions (have a few hundred printed) and write for prices (10 lb. is tin minimum purchase) to The Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corp., 30 East 42nd St., New York City.

**LYE treatment.** Tests by the U. S. Dept. Ent. have proven the lye solution, commonly advocated in the northwest and elsewhere, to be little more effective than plain, cold water, not even making a complete kill of the insects, let alone the eggs. And you understand these thrips just make guinea pigs look like 4th rate novices when it comes to raising a family.

Extensive tests by U. S. Dept. Pathology, in every instance indicated that untreated bulbs were harvested with less scab than those treated with lye. If you want scabby bulbs use lye.

**HOT WATER treatment.** Personally, we have some of the same doubts about this as respects lye. Maybe the water is more effective than the heat, as we have seen thrips under experiment survive much higher temperature, but dry heat. Anyway, U. S. Dept. Ent. advises you can get a 100% kill of insects and eggs by merely covering the bulbs with hot water at about 118 degrees F. for 20 minutes. Might injure the bulbs above 125 degrees and ineffective if allowed to go below 112. Have an accurate thermometer and

keep at 118 by adding hot water as needed. A couple tsp. nicotine per gal. might be added to advantage, and this might constitute a very good treatment for bulblets.

**CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE** (mercuric chloride) treatment. This produces such wonderful results, with so little effort, with so little cost, that no one, whether he grows a bed of glads four foot square or four acres, should fail to so treat his bulbs. Regardless of where or how the bulbs grew the preceding year. This gives the bulb a coating that wards off various bulb diseases and fungus attacks. We used to keep our bulbs healthy by this process long before we ever heard of thrips. Now, it has been conclusively proved, this treatment also kills any thrips and their eggs, and, if used, you only need keep a watchful eye for thrips infestation from outside sources. Remember soaking processes are only advisable just before planting. This is not a fall treatment. If your bulbs are husked, they need only be soaked half as long, but we do not advise husking unless you know your bulbs are infested badly and you wish to take no chances on penetration to the bulb.

We read an article in a Canadian "quarterly" by someone who called himself "I Dippy," who said he had a lot of little batches. To keep them separate he obtained some of the women folks' old stockings, slipped a batch into a toe with wooden label, tied the stocking above the batch and so proceeded until all the batches were conveniently ready to soak, remove and drain.

Dissolve 1 oz of the powder first in a bit of hot water, then pour into 6 gal. of water, preferably above 60 degrees. This must be poured into a non-metal container, such as a crock, wooden pail, glass or unchipped granite ware. Varieties kept separate in cloth bags. No difference if bulbs are then planted wet or dry, but the sooner the better as much of the coating may be lost if bulbs become dry. Solution weakens with use, so replenish at least  $\frac{1}{2}$  if used again. Soak 7 hrs. or overnight, preferably night before planting. Be sure bags are fully immersed. Do not use this substance in tablet form unless you learn exactly how much of the tablet, in weight, is actually corrosive sublimate. You want a final solution of about 1-800. This is a little stronger than heretofore recommended. This solution is safe to the hands but is a deadly poison and must be used and disposed of with extreme care.

**Our bulbs get the naphthalene treatment a week or two after digging, the Ethylene gassing late January and the corrosive sublimate before planting. Advertising "treated" bulbs means little unless you know the method used and when last used.**

### INSECTICIDES

If thrips appear on your plants they must be controlled before the bud spikes emerge

from the foliage. Watch for any silvery gray streaks on the foliage. If permitted to increase unmolested they will extract juices from the buds resulting in a burned appearance, they will eat streaks of color off the petals even before they unfold and if they unfold at all, the petals may crimp up their edges and dry to a dull brown. Even the young, lemon colored thrips may do this damage to the bud so it is important to kill such adult thrips as may arrive before they lay eggs, also because the young have the bad habit of staying inside the bud and crevices of the plant where they are hard to reach with insecticides. The silvery gray (feeding) streaks on the foliage, in badly infested cases, turn brown, stopping both plant and bulb growth.

If your first buds have a light infestation before you have taken notice, sacrifice some of them for the good of the many. Cut them off, dip in kerosene and burn. If light infestation continues, pick blooms when first bud opens, bloom indoors and when through blooming dip these in kerosene and burn.

In our opinion, thrips come more into the open during the hours of 4-5 P.M., so spraying is most effective if done at that time. Spraying but one part of the patch only is inadvisable on account of the migratory habits of the insect.

**PARIS GREEN** formula. U. S. Dept. Ent. cut the paris green content of the Canadian formula, thus:

1 tablespoon Paris Green  
2 lbs. brown sugar  
3 gal. of water

Kept well agitated and wetting the entire leaf surface. Even this concentration undoubtedly often burns the lower leaf or two, necessitating cutting spike higher in such event to allow foliage to mature the bulb. Some have added 2 tblsp. hydrated lime, reducing the burning. Some have substituted 2 tblsp. arsenate of lead for the Paris Green. Still others substituted 2 tblsp. magnesium arsenate for the Paris Green item. Each appears to have cut down the burning of the foliage, in order named, but we are not prepared, as yet, to recommend any arsenic formula until it is definitely ascertained that great harm to the foliage will not result. We do not want to eliminate our glads as well as the thrips.

Plainly we want an insecticide that will not burn the plants and that will act as a "double action" insect poison effective on both sucking and leaf eating forms of insects. Rotenone and Pyrethrum in proper concentration, with a spreader that will not deteriorate the ingredients, is both inexpensive and more effective than any other formula that has come to our attention.

We recommend preventative spraying, using a somewhat lighter concentration than advised for serious infestations. Either about once every 10 days after plants are up 6 or 8 inches until blooming, or else about 4 spray-

ings about 4 days apart beginning about 20 days before blooming, i.e., about when the bud spikes begin to fatten the stalk. If an infestation is actually present, use full strength concentration.

You will notice that we have gone to greater expense to place all this valuable information in your hands than in effort to sell you gladiolus bulbs. We know, if you are interested in glads and have taken the trouble to read it all, that you appreciate the information. It may be the means of turning your failures into success, or keep you from possible dissatisfaction with gladiolus through no fault of the glads, themselves. Kindly remember there are other dealers who may save money by omitting modern safeguards to their bulbs while growing and while in storage, and save some more by letting others keep your information up to date. They may save enough to price a bulb a penny lower in some instances, but we believe, even in such event, we may offer you better bulb value, penny for penny.

### ROTOTOX

The Penetrol spray made with Rotenone and Pyrethrum, containing also Acetone and Ethylene Dichloride, in fact a full 90% of active ingredients.

We have been investigating the value of the new insecticide called "Rototox" with a view to its substitution for all home-made, assembled formulas, as a complete spray in itself for all general purposes and for gladiolus in particular. The results are almost too amazing to be readily believed. Let doubters try it and be convinced. Perhaps you have already seen the article by Dr. Roark, of the Dept. of Agriculture, who considers Rotenone (derived from derris or cube root) one of the most effective insecticides available, being fifteen times as effective as nicotine and thirty times as effective as arsenate of lead.

Rototox, while so deadly to insects, is non-poisonous and perfectly harmless to humans, animals and plants and fruit and vegetables sprayed with Rototox may be

eaten with perfect safety within 24 hrs. after spraying. The Rotenone acts as a stomach poison to insects as long as it remains on the plant, while the Pyrethrum acts as contact insecticide. Penetrol (oxidized petroleum hydrocarbon, sulfonated) is a carrier, spreader and activator. It is neither acid nor alkaline nor caustic, so the rotenone and pyrethrum are held in perfect suspension, without precipitation or disintegration, thus making no disfiguring sediment to mar or injure the most delicate foliage or petals. It causes the formula to emulsify as readily and completely in cold, hard water as in warm, soft water.

It does not have to be kept agitated and it cannot clog the spray nozzle. These are the reasons why Penetrol is known as the best spreader for carrying the formula into the crevices of the plant, an extremely desirable feature for the control of thrips.

At Century of Progress grounds, 1934, there was planted four large plots of beds of gladiolus by about 20 growers. (We participated). Laid end to end there were 6 miles of rows of gladiolus. Rototox was used preventatively on all these beds with very satisfactory results.

Rototox has already become popular for greenhouse use and is cheap enough for use on large acreages of gladiolus, dahlias, perennials, evergreens, truck crops, etc.

We do not stock Rototox. You can get what you need promptly (much quicker than by asking us to relay your order), postage prepaid, from

"Rototox,"  
81 East Yale St.,  
East Williston, N. Y.

Their prepaid prices (no doubt subject to change) are: 1 oz., 35c; 8 oz., \$1.00; 1 pint, \$1.75; 1 quart, \$3.00; 1 gal., \$10.00; 5 gal., \$45.00.

At the strong concentration for bad infestations, 1-200, 1 gal. will make 192 gallons of spray. At suggested preventative concentration, 1-400, 1 gal. will make 384 gallons of spray. (About 5c or 2½c per gal., depending on concentration needed.)



## ORDER BLANK

# HERBERT O. EVANS

## BEDFORD, OHIO

Name.....

**Amount Enclosed**

Please write plainly

5

(Currency is unsafe)

**Street**.....

P. O. Box..... R. D. No..... Box.....

Date

Postoffice.....

193

**State.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Use other side of this Order  
Blank for additional items**

Carry this amount to next page

## TOTAL

### See Tax Information Over

## ORDER BLANK—Continued

**SALES TAX:** In accordance with the Ohio Retail Sales Tax Act, will **Ohio** wholesale customers please specify in your order that goods are to be used or grown for resale, otherwise State sales tax applies.

**Ohio** retail customers please add to the total amount of the order, the State Retail Sales tax as follows: 3%. (It is illegal for us to absorb the tax).

Out-of-State customers are not required to pay Retail Sales Tax.

## TAX

Total Amount Enclosed **—→**

**SHALL WE SUBSTITUTE?** If cannot supply kind ordered, shall we send another of equal or superior quality, subject to your approval? Answer is particularly desirable if order comes in late season.

Your answer is correct.

**Remarks:** \_\_\_\_\_

## GLADIOLUS SOCIETIES

The American Gladiolus Society is the second largest society in the world devoted to one flower (British Rose Society largest). This is ample testimony of the popularity of gladiolus. Affiliated with this mother society are 16 state and regional societies, among them the Ohio State Gladiolus Society. This society, located in the heart of the gladiolus growing areas, consistently stages annual exhibitions of a quality difficult for others to approach, including the national.

The Mahoning Gladiolus Society, with headquarters at Youngstown, has a membership and annual exhibition equal to that of most state societies.

The Canadian, the New England and the British Gladiolus societies have large mem-

berships and publish "annuals" or "quarterlies." Great Horticultural Societies conduct gladiolus exhibitions in Europe and Australia.

Annual membership fees:  
Amer. Glad. Soc. \$2. *Gladiolus Review* (monthly) Sec'y. Roscoe Huff, Goshen, Indiana.

New England Glad. Soc. \$1. ("Annual") Sec'y. C. W. Brown, Ashland, Mass.

Canadian Gladiolus Society, \$2. ("Quarterlies") Sec'y. Mrs. J. A. Carleton, 166 Willow Rd., Guelph, Ontario, Canada.

Ohio State Gladiolus Society, \$1. (Including affiliation with A.G.S. and the *Gladiolus Review*, \$2.) Sec'y. Mrs. Carl Defendeifer, Struthers, Ohio.



### To New Members

# \$250.00 BULBS FREE

To the first 250 of our customers who will enclose with their order the following application (with fee) for NEW membership in the Ohio State Gladiolus Society, with affiliated membership in the American Gladiolus Society, we will give \$1.00 in bulbs of our selection, of quality equal or superior to those purchased. This offer cuts your membership fee in half, as you readily see. Our membership offer of last year met with enthusiastic reception. In fact, such a large number joined this Ohio-A.G.S. combination membership from states other than Ohio, from Canada to Georgia and from Maine to Hawaii, in fact, that we are again forced to concede that the sky is not the limit. It will pay you to be among the first 250.

**MRS. CARL DEFENDEIFER, Secretary, Struthers, Ohio.**

I hereby apply for membership in the Ohio State Gladiolus Society and enclose \$2.00 as annual dues, \$1.00 of which is for affiliated membership in the American Gladiolus Society and a one year subscription to *The Gladiolus Review*. Prize schedules of both societies and any literature issued by the state society.

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